India Ltd. set for the Seventh Plan, have been achieved;

(b) whether the country is still not self-sufficient in oil resources; and

(c) if so, what are the details in this regard and by when self-sufficiency is likely to be achieved in this field?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI M. S. GURUPADASWAMY): (a) The details are as under:—

Activity	Seventh plan document target		Achievement made during 7th plan	
	ONGC	OIL	ONGC	OIL
Crude oil production (million tonnes) . .	143.64	15·50	144·30	12·90
Gas production (billion cubic Metres) . .	52.18	7·50	51·77	7·70
Geological & Gravity Magnetic Survey (party years)	107	5	101·00	=
Onland Seismic Survey (party years) . . .	284	38	261·00	26·55
Offshore Seismic Survey ('000 LKM) . . .	140	17	16 96	64.1
Exploratory Drilling Onland ('000M) . .	1707	346	1475.00	180·6
Exploratory Drilling Offshore ('000M) . .	710	62	638 00	31·4
Development Drilling Onland ('000M) . .	1725	567	1694·00	408·5
Development Drilling Offshore ('000M) . .	717	=	672	=
Addition to Geological Reserves (million tonnes)				
(ONGC and OIL)	Traget	=	1453	=
(OIL and OEG)	Achievement	=	1537	=

(b) and (c) The present level of self-sufficiency is of the order of about 50 per cent. As the exploration for oil is highly probablistic in nature, it is not possible to indicate with certainty as to when self-sufficiency would be attained. The degree of self-sufficiency would also depend upon the Plan outlays made available to the oil sector, and the growth in demand for petroleum products over the years.

Use of Foreign Brand Names by Indian companies

641. SHRI DIPEN GHOSH: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that foreign brand names are not allowed to be used in the country so that Indian brand names can be developed;

(b) what are the reasons in not objecting to a foreign brand name being used along with another name such as Hero Honda, Kawasaki Bajaj, 7 O'Clock Ejtek, etc.;

(c) whether such names become Indian brand names and will be owned by Indian companies;

(d) whether the Indian goods exported with such names conflict with the foreign brand names in use in the foreign countries; and

(e) how the use of foreign brand name in conjunction with other words

help in the development of indian brand names?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI AJIT SINGH): (a) While granting foreign collaboration approvals, a standard condition is stipulated that foreign brand names will not be allowed for use of the products for internal sales, although there is no objection to their use on products to be exported. This condition is stipulated with a view to ensure that the use of foreign brand names does not adversely affect the indigenous industry and for purposes of developing Indian brand names.

(b) to (e) The reason for not objecting to the use of a foreign owned trade mark in conjuction with an Indian-owned trade mark is that there is no contravention of the Trade and Merchandise Marks Act. 1958, or the foreign collaboration approval gievn by the Government in such cases. The use of composite trade-marks does not prevent the development of any other trade marks. There is no restriction on the use of such composite trade marks on products to be exported. Government's permission under the Trade and Merchandise Marks Act, 1958 is not mandatory for the use of any trade mark.

National and State-wise Death Rate

642. DR. NARREDDY THULASI REDDY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the present national and State-wise death rate; and

(b) what were the corresponding figures in the year 1947?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMED KHAN): (a) The National annual death rate in India is 10.9 per 1000 population. A statement showing annual death rate State-wise is enclosed.

(b) The corresponding date for the year 1947 is not available. However, the estimated crude death rate in India for the decade 1954-51 was 27.4.

Statement

S.No.	Name of State/UT	Death rate (per 1000 population)
1	2	3
1	Andhra Pradesh	9 9
2	Arunachal Pradesh	17.0
3	Assam	11.7
4	Bihar	12.6
5	Goa	7.8
6	Gujarat	10.9
7	Haryana	9.7
8	Himachal Pradesh	9.5
9	Jammu & Kashmir	8.3
10	Karnataka	8.8